Aug 15th, 1883.

AS USUAL AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, I WILL

CLEAR OUT

MY ENTIRE LOT OF

REMNANTS!

REGARDLESS OF COST.

ALSO, SOME SPECIAL LINES OF

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS!

WILL BE CLEARED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

F. B. EDGECOMBE.

ALMA POLISH!

Just the thing for making a Child's light colored boot, that has been soiled by wear, a

Good and Permanent Black.

It also makes a

GOOD POLISH.

The BEST thing that has ever been put on the market, to make colored boots BLACK. For sale at

Lottimer's

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

NUBIAN BLACKING

For Boots and Shoes.

Just the thing for TRAVELLERS, and others, as it produces a BRILLIANT POLISH without Brushing, is waterproof, and the polish IS NOT DESTROYED by the Boot getting wet.

The Polish lasts a long time, and therefore the Boot does not want to be polished as often as with other blackings. For sale at

Lottimer's Shoe Store.

Queen Street, F'ton.

JUST OPENED.

A FINE LOT OF

Youths' and Boys'

CLOTHING,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOS. W. SMITH,

Fisher's Building.

Fredericton, July 25, 1883.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 19, 1883.

Mr. T. H. Rand's Resignation.

Mr. Theodore H. Rand, Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, and retires from the Province to accept a Professor's Chair in Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Rand has been in New Brunswick about twelve years. He came here to organize the Common School system, a work in which he had seen some experience in his own Province, and in which he achieved success. But with his power for organization his usefulness apparently ceased. He became unable to properly curb and control the forces he called into existence, and the Government too seemed unable to curb or control him. As with most men when given almost unlimited power he became an autocrat in educational matters. He ran the educational machinery at such a high pressure system that it commenced to show signs of exhaustion. His theories and vagaries were in advance of the times. He would have been a most successful planner, if there were somebody behind him to put his organization into operation, and pay the bills.

We do not detach from Mr. Rand all the credit due him for many devoted years of hard work in the schools of New Brunswick, but we have ample evidence to bear us out in asserting that much of his labor was misdirected, and much of it too, was exclusively for the glorification of T. H. Rand. Mr. Rand has left imperishable foot prints on the sands of New Brunswick's educational affairs, but he will leave the Province unaccompanied by many expressions of regret. The people had come to regard him as the one man power, whose *ipse dixit* took statutory form, however arbitrary and ill-advised.—They regarded him as willing to sacrifice the grand principles of the Common Schools system to carry out some chimerical theory in matters of detail.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Rand remained in office as long as he felt the office would result to his advantage, and as long as there was prospect of his having his fancies gratified. For the past two or three years his labors have not been entirely in the direction of the successful administration of the School law, but rather in the advancement of new methods to hamper and muzzle its success. It is now, when there appears little opportunity of having these new theories carried into effect therefore, that he becomes dissatisfied and retires to a less prominent sphere but at a higher salary.

Now that Mr. Rand's grasp on educational affairs have been loosened, the people will look forward to a practical solution of the difficulties that lie in the way of the complete success of the school system. They will expect much of the rubbish that he has gathered around it to be swept away, and replaced by common sense regulations suitable to the needs of the country.

Fredericton and the Central Railway.

If Fredericton is to become a manufacturing city, it is absolutely necessary, that we should have a supply of cheap fuel, without which no country can occupy a commanding position in that business, and our lumber is decreasing so fast, that it behoves us to cast about for some other business to supply its place.

In Carleton County, with its exceptionally rich and productive soils, the crisis is over, and the products of the field now occupy the place once held by those of the forest, and the axe of the lumberman has given way to the ploughshare of the agriculturist. To convince oneself of this, one has only to drive out a few miles from Woodstock..

A large part of the southern portion of York possesses a soil of a quality much inferior to the major part of Carleton, but it also has an advantage which Carleton does not possess, namely it is at a distance of only from twenty to thirty miles from a vast deposit of coal, which is estimated in the report of the Geological Survey of Canada, to equal one hundred millions of tons. This coal is now being used by the New Brunswick Railway, as well as by Mr. Harris of St. John, and numerous other parties. The route of the Central Railway passes for many miles over these deposits, which lie near the surface, and can be raised at a cost of one dollar per ton; fifty cents more per ton, were the Central Railway constructed and a bridge built across the St. John at Fredericton, would, no doubt, place this coal in the city. As at present mined and handled, this coal costs much more than it ought to, and Mr. E. Jack who has lately visited and examined the Newcastle district, assures us that the production of this mineral can be greatly cheapened by the use of a little more capital, brains, and enterprise; he expresses great confidence in the future of the Newcastle coal fields, which, he says, have only to be carefully examined to be appreciated. Lying within a few feet of the surface, the coal can be raised without the aid of expensive machinery. There is also this in its favor, that the mining of it is free from the risk of those frightful accidents from explosion of gases, descriptions of which so often meet our eyes in the journals of the day, even the Nova Scotia coal mines forming no exception. There has been but one accident at the Newcastle Mines, so far as we have heard, and that arose from a mass of earth falling upon a man who was working at an open cutting.

The distance from Newcastle, Grand Lake, to St. John by the way of the Intercolonial *via* Norton, is the same as it would be *via* Fredericton. As we leave Newcastle and approach the latter city it becomes less so that it would be better for St. John, even that the northern section of the Central Railway from Salmon River to Fredericton should be built first, more especially as this would also furnish one extensive system of railways running north and west, with much needed fuel.

With the cheap fuel which the Grand Lake would afford, this railway can be made one of the cheapest running roads on the continent. We are not at present prepared to say much about the needs of the State of Maine, but even for blacksmith purposes large quantities of bitumenous coal must be consumed there as well as in the adjoining States, and we know from the best authority that Newcastle coal makes one of the very best fuels in existence for this business. The cotton factory at St. Stephen, uses 3000 tons of coal per year, and if Grand Lake can furnish a cheap fuel, this thriving enterprise will, no doubt, become a customer, as also Mr. Gibson's mill, and the railway works at McAdam can also readily be supplied from the same source.

G. G King, Esq., M. P., has lately been interesting himself in this matter, and doing all he can to forward the interests of this road, and we hope and trust for our own sakes, as well as for those of the other parts of the Province, that his exertions may be successful.

The Contest in Kent.

At the Nomination in Kent on Saturday, only two gentlemen were put forward, Hon. P. A. Landry and the twice defeated Mr. George V. McInerney, Mr. Buckerfield and Mr. Livingston having withdrawn.

The proceedings evidently were of a lively character. Both Mr. Landry and Mr. McInerney are excellent speakers, either in English or French, and they had a fine audience of the electors of Kent. But the odds were with Mr. Landry, whose election is more than ever assured.

The principal canvass against Mr. Landry is, not because he is a Liberal Conservative, or because of his past political career, but it is sought to be maintained on the ground of his being a non-resident, and coming from Grit journals and Grit politicians is passing strange in the face of the fact, that one of their own champions, Hon. T. W. Anglin, while residing in St. John, for over a dozen of years, represented Gloucester in the House of Commons. More famous examples, however, than Mr. Anglin are Mr. Blake and Mr. Mc Kenzie, both of whom are non-resident representatives. In the neighboring Province of Nova Scotia, non-residence is not considered by Grits themselves as objectionable. In the Local House there, they have Mr. McCoy, a Halifax lawyer, sitting for Shelburne, Mr. Longley, also a lawyer and editor of the *Recorder*, sitting for Annapolis, and still another lawyer, Mr. Weeks, representing Guysboro. But these are Grits, and it is a horse of another color, when a Liberal Conservative seeks a seat elsewhere than in the constituency in which he resides.

However, the canvas will harm Mr. Landry very slightly. He has the right to offer his services to the people of Kent, if he so chooses, and his election or rejection is in their hands, while Mr. Landry is fully prepared to take the responsibility of his act. Mr. Landry, however, can claim recognition at the hands of the Kent electors, from the fact that he is the leading French Acadian in New Brunswick, and as such represents fully four-fifths of the population of Kent. He can justly claim their support, because he has at all times been coucerned in the elevation of the French people without prejudice to their English compatriots.

There is a suggestive point in the present contest, and it is this. The Grits of Kent, with a great flourish of trumpets, a few days ago, called a convention to nominate a candidate, and the choice fell upon Mr. McInerney, who has always been identified with that party, and on two occasions was their unsuccessful candidate for the Commons, the last time in the general elections of 1882. But Mr. McInerney, after a short canvas succeeding the date of the convention, found out that Kent wanted none of his Grit services, and so on nomination day we find him declaring himself a supporter of Sir John Macdonald—a conversion which, in suddenness, quite out rivals the political somersaults of the acrobatic editor of the St. John *News*.

Even this, however, will avail Mr. McInerney little. His device is too transparent; his love for the Dominion Government too quickly discovered, and on Saturday the electors of Kent will teach him, that it is well to be out of his swaddling clothes, before seeking to represent that fine county in the Dominion Parliament.

Why He is a Canadian.

The Governor General and Princess, accompanied by Prince George, visited the Toronto Exhibition last week, and during the time they were in that city, the Mayor and Corporation presented His Excellency with a farewell address, and in his reply, Lord Lorne grew enthusiastic as to the future of Canada.

"You may ask me," said His Excellency, "why it is that I am so enthusiastic a Canadian. I believe I am perhaps even more Canadian, than some of the Canadians themselves. I ascribe it to the very simple fact that I have seen perhaps more of your country than have very many amongst you. I know what your great possessions are, and to what a magnificent heritage you have fallen heirs. I know that great forest world out of which the older provinces have been carved. I know that great central region of glorious prairie land, from which shall be carried in the future promises as glorious, or yet more glorious than those of which we know proudly boast. I know also that vast country beyond the Rocky Mountains, that wondrous region sometimes clothed in gloomy forest, sometimes smiling beneath the sun in pastoral beauty of valley and upland, or sometimes shadowed by Alpine gorges and mighty mountain peaks—the territory of British Columbia. And in each and all of these three wide sections of your great country, I know that you have possessions which must make you in time, one of the foremost among the nations, not only of this continent, but of the world. It is because I have seen so much of you and of your territories, that I am enthusiastic in your behalf, and that the wish of my life shall be the desire to further your interests; and I pray the God who has granted to you this great country, that He may in His own good time make of you a great people."

Judge Fraser on his Native Heath.

Last week, Judge Fraser, for the first time sat, in his judicial capacity, in his native County of Northumberland, presiding over the Circuit Court at Newcastle, and, on opening day, was presented with an address by the Grand Jury.

Judge Fraser, in reply, said he felt that this address was not a mere formality. He had grown up there, he saw many there with whom he had played as a boy, and he was deeply gratified by the kind references to his career contained in the address. He trusted to be able to go there soon by the Valley Railway. The road would be a great benefit to Northumberland whether it terminated in Chatham, Newcastle or Derby, and he hoped it would be built.

It is not many years since Judge Fraser left his home, in Northumberland, a mere boy, to study for his profession in this city, and it must have been a proud moment for him when he received the hearty, welcome address from some, who as he stated in his reply, were old schoolmates and playfellows.

The *World*, in referring to the matter, says:—

"Hon. John James Fraser has been warmly welcomed at Newcastle, on the occasion of the first circuit there, and evidently finds his new duties highly congenial. He seems to enjoy the sense of ease and freedom that comes from laying aside the professional and political harness, and to have settled down in his high position to thoroughly enjoy life for the rest of his days. That he will "temper justice with mercy and law with common sense," in the words of the address which the grand jury presented him, there can be no doubt, as that is the kind of a man Judge Fraser is."

ERUPTIVE DISEASES, such as Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Ringworm, Salt Rheum Tetter, &c., yield readily to a persistent use of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. If the blood is pure, the skin is exempt from these blemishes, and the value of these medicines as a blood purifier cannot be over-estimated. Beware of imitations, see that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

Rhea, the incomparable actress, was in St. Paul, and Abbott, the sweetest of sweet kissers, in Minneapolis, nearly simultaneously. The "twin cities" should be happy "with either dear charmer." We could.—*Brainerd Tribune.*

The Educational Department.

There have been various rumors as to who shall succeed to the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, but up to the present time, we have good authority for saying, that no gentleman has yet been settled upon for the position. It is said, however, that the Government will tender the office to Dr. Harrison of the University, but that the Doctor is well satisfied in his present position. If he should accept the position, we believe his appointment would be popular with all classes.

However, there is an agitation in certain Government quarters, led off by the *Globe*, for a Minister of Education, with a seat on the floors of the Assembly. There is much to be said against this proposition, and we question if it will be seriously entertained by the Government. The vital interests of education would suffer, if mixed up with political conflicts, and how few men there are elected to the Assembly who would be competent to assume control of this Department. How would the country relish any member of the present Executive administering educational affairs.

We understand the Government will fill the vacancy in the office speedily, and that no change will be made in its administration in the meantime.

Temperance in England.

"What is the position of the temperance cause in England," was a question recently put to Sir Leonard Tilley by a Montreal *Gazette* reporter, to which Sir Leonard, who spoke before the United Temperance Alliance of Great Britain at London, a few weeks ago, replied.

The advance has been very great during the past three or four years. The new agencies that have very largely brought about the result are the Church of England Society and the blue ribbon movement. Everywhere you see men and women representing all classes of society wearing the "Blue Ribbon.' I was surprised to see the numbers of the upper classes who wear this badge of temperance. The good results have been more apparent in the decrease of the revenue derived from intoxicants and in the depreciation in value of the property licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. In England you know the license is to the house and not, as with us, to the person. This makes it much more difficult to deal with the question there. In some instances public-houses have sold the good will of the house for sums varying from £29.000 to £37,000. The depreciation of such property has been very great, and this shows how great has been the reduction in the consumption of these beverages. I told them at the breakfast in Westminster Palace Hotel that on my present visit to England I did not have the remarks made to me that I had in 1862 when at Birmingham, where I was attending an emigration meeting during the time of the cotton famine. I was dining with a gentleman with several delegates from different colonies, and on his asking me to take wine with him, my friend Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, said, "Oh, he doesn't drink any wine." My host looked at me very earnestly and said, "Do you enjoy good health?" I found this time I was not asked any such question.

The Exhibition and the Farmers.

(Chatham World.)

It is a matter of great regret that the agricultural display of the Dominion Exhibition is not to be nearly so creditable to the Province as it ought to be. The other Provinces will make better stock and produce exhibits than our own. This is the result of the rupture between the Government and the Board of Agriculture—a rupture for which the Government's want of a tact and overbearing disposition are chiefly responsible. We were in hopes that the farmers would overlook the shabby treatment which their representatives received, and contribute largely to the Exhibition, but they have not shown a disposition to do this. Visitors from abroad will, we fear, form an altogether inadequate idea of the agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick, as they will judge by what they see at the Exhibition. A memorial on the subject of their treatment by the Government, has been addressed to the Lieutenant Governor by the members of the Board, from which it appears that they have been ignored altogether by the Government since they retired from a meeting of the Commission which they attended individually. They recite the events which preceded the formation of the Commission, showing that they kept strictly within the law.

The *North American Review* for October presents a most attractive table of contents. Senator N. P. Hill writes of "Gold and Silver as Standards of Value," and maintains that silver should be coined as well as gold, not for the purpose of inflating the currency, neither in the interest of the silver-mining industry, but for the broader and more equitable purpose of preserving uniformity in the value of metallic money, and of preventing such contradiction of the volume of money as would produce financial disaster. In "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," A. D. Dicey makes clear to the American reader how it is that, while all the forms of monarchy and aristocracy persist in Britain, the democracy, or in other words, public opinion, absolutely control the action of the government. Under the title of "Co-operative Distribution," the Rev. Dr. R Heber Newton gives an instructive historical sketch of the rise, progress and fluctuations of co-operative merchandize in the United States during the past fifty years. Prof. W Boyd Dawkins writes of "Early man in America," whose mode of life and whose implements appear to have been identical with those of the races that contemporaneously inhabit the Mediterranean countries, the Nile basin, and the the tropical forests of India. The possibility of "Astronomical Collisions," whether of the fixed stars with one another, or of comets with the sun, the earth, or other planets, is considered by Prof. C. A. Young. Moncure D. Conway discourses learnedly, and at the same time most entertainingly upon the "Saint Patrick Myth." Van Buren Denslow, in an article on "Board of Trade Morality," makes a vigorous defense of the practices of the Corn Exchange, and in particular replies to the strictures of Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, contained in the *Review* for August. Frederic Harrison contributes an article, invaluable to the historical student, on "Histories of the French Revolution." Finally, the Rev. E. E. Hale, presents an inventory of the volume and distribution of "Social Forces in the United States." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York. $5.00 a year, 50 cents a number.

A Life Worth Living.

Emerson says, "the truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of men the country turns out." Now the kind of men the country turns out depends pretty much upon his physical condition, or what use to the world would a race of invalids prove? Such people have no individual independence, and their usefullness and achievements—if any—are of the most meagre and ordinary character when compared with those of the hale, hearty man who takes the world as he finds it, makes the most of it, and leaves it the better for his having passed through it. I remember asking one such how it was he appeared to enjoy such an imunity from disease during especially sickly seasons. His reply came unhesitatingly: "Because I pay prompt attention to the premonitary symptoms of disease, and thus baffle continued illness." "But" how is this effected so readily," I asked, "when you so rarely have recourse to the physicians? "Well," he replied reflectively, some years ago, I learned that men and women could in no small degree, become their own physician through the medium of a book—Humphreys' Homœpathic Mentor, or Family Advisor—the gift of a friend. After a careful reading I came to the conclusion that it was the most practical volume I had looked into for years, and resolved to test the medicines, or Specifics, it advocated for family use. I ordered a family case, also a Veterinary one for the stables, and since then have become, with splenid results, not only my own physician, but the "friend in need," to many around me—there is so much in Homœpathy.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental *odycia* show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood. Sold by John M. Wiley.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has arrived in Montreal from England.

St. Paul's Church, Montreal, has engaged a $12,500 pastor.

The United Methodists form now the strongest Pretestant body in Canada.

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism, use Perry Davis' pain killer. See adv. in another column.

The Exchange Bank of Canada at Montreal, has suspended payment, because the management say they cannot realize on their assets.

The Princess Louise has donated a picture of her own painting to the Dominion National Gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

Dundas, Ontario, built new water works, laid asphalt sidewalks, and made other permanent improvements, but the rate of taxation remains the same as last year.

Lady Roseberry, who has just arrived with Lord Roseberry on this side the Atlantic, is a daughter of Baron Rothschild, and is said to have a good figure—something like $30,000,000—in her own right.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 37½-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrhœa, Cholera, Morbus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

The Chicago *News* publishes letters from physicians in answer to a circular asking opinions as to the probability of a cholera epidemic. Most of them anticipate more or less cholera next year, and urge the necessity of a thorough observance of sanitary precautions.

The remains of an ancient church are being uncovered at Jerusalem, on the road leading from the North to the Damascus Gate. It is thought it will prove to be a church of St Stephen, built by the Empress Eudoxia, and mentioned by Saewulf as having been destroyed by the pagans.

Hon. Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, had a narrow escape, the other day, from a terrible death. The private car in which he and his daughter were riding at Helena, Montana, became detached, the rear cars crushing into the one he occupied, and wrecking it, but its inmates escaped injury.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

El Correo Militar publishes an account of the execution of the four sergeants who took part in the recent rising in Spain. The first volley killed only two, The second brought the remaining two down. As the troops filed past the bodies, one sergeant, though wounded, rose and begged hard for life. He was however immediately dispatched, amid a scene of painful emotion. The firing party was composed of young soldiers who had taken part in the mutiny.

Sir Henry Fitzbardinge Berkeley Maxse Governor of Newfoundland, died at Government House, at St. John's, on the 8th inst. Sir Henry was one of the illustrious Six Hundred of the Light Brigade, and served in the Crimean campaign as aide to Lord Cardigan. He was wounded at Balaklava and received the Crimean medal, the Turkish medal and the order of the Medjedie for his distinguished services. He was appointed Governor of Newfoundland in 1881.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by John M. Wiley.

Mr. David Moore, of Ottawa, has sold his square timber at 36 cents per foot. It was a splendid average. The price is somewhat lower than last year's quotations. Lumbermen generally complain of an unusual dulness in the timber market. Already large gangs of raftsmen are leaving the Canadian capital daily for the shanties on the Ottawa and its tributaries. Operations will be greatly curtailed this season. It is thought that the cut will be reduced 25 per cent.

A few days ago at Kingston, Ontario, some gipsies drove to a minister's house and requested him to marry a young couple that were seated in the wagon. At the altar, when the young woman was asked if she would accept the man, she stuttered and stammered and finally rushed from the building, followed by her sweet heart. The latter pleaded with the girl to return, but she refused. Suddenly she ran away, and on being caught on Princess street, was given a horsewhipping by her father.

On Saturday night William Hawley, a farmer, left Sharbot Lake, near Montreal, worse of liquor. He lay down on the track and went to sleep. A train came along and cut his arm off near the shoulder, but Hawley did not awake till early in the morning. He says when he awoke he felt an itching sensation in his hand, and when he went to scratch it he saw it and his arm some yards distant from him. He walked two miles to his home, and sent his son back for his arm Hawley is now in the hospital, and may not survive.

The Grand Army of the Republic had a sham battle at Princeton Junction, N J., on Wednesday, in which some 500 men took part, using blank cartridge for the noisy part of the demonstration. On one side were Unionists, on the other "Rebels." When the veterans, and there were a good many of them, smelt powder the old war spirit took hold of them and nothing but blood would satisfy them, and they charged fiercely upon the enemy, and about twenty of their number were carried off the field bearing wounds that will lay them up for weeks.

On the 18th inst., Edward D. Cowan, the city editor of the Leadville *Herald*, was brutally assaulted by Alderman Joy of that city. The parties were discussing local politics, when Joy took exceptions to a remark of Cowan's, knocked him down, and, with a drawn revolver, kept the crowd at bay while he jumped on the man's face with his boots and stamped on him until he was almost unrecognizable. He will probably die. Joy escaped to the mountains. Cowan was well-known in the West as a brilliant young writer of excellent character. Joy is a notorious bully.

Mr. Justice Jette, of Montreal, decided an important action for $10,000 damages recently in favour of the city and with costs. It was brought by Benjamin Guilbault for injuries received by jumping from a third storey window at a fire at Lavigny's factory, where he was employed. The action is based on the ground that the city is responsible for not having enforced the by-law requiring manufacturers to provide their premises with fire escapes, and for having allowed a large portion of the fire brigade to leave the city on that day to attend a funeral, thus rendering the service inefficient.

Canada is likely to become a new Ireland. Already, according to the Dominion census, nearly 1,000,000 of the Canadian people are of Irish origin, and now the great scheme of emigration to the Canadian North-west, which has so long hung fire, seems likely to take effect almost immediately on a much larger scale than at first suggested. The British Government has decided to settle 40,000 families in northwestern Canada, each to be supplied with 100 acres of land, building, animals, seed and food, the whole to be free for three years, and after that a rental of $15 a year to be paid, with the option of obtaining an absolute title at any time by paying $500.

The appearance of Marwood, the English hangman recently deceased was quite at variance with his profession. He was in stature about five feet eight inches, always dressed well, and looked to be a well-to-do tradesman. He had dark, restless eyes, and a beetling brow, a high and expansive forehead. At one time he was a preacher, then he started a shoe shop, and being a great reader and of a genial disposition, he was very popular among those with whom he associated. With these persons Marwood was always ready to talk and laugh about his different hangings. One of his grim jokes was to suggest "one of the drops" as "a sure cure" for a friend who wanted to get rid of a bad cold. In the north of England the dread of him was so great that he was often refused admission to hotels by superstitious landlords. During the twelve years of his career as a hangman he hanged nearly 400 persons. It is said that he was once asked if he would like his son to secure him in the office of hangman. After a little hesitation he replied that if he were a good honest boy he would be content; but if he were a scapegrace he should not like him to disgrace his calling.

CURRENT COIN.

New York city, Editor Swinton states, has 25,000 persons engaged in newspaper work.

In one year there were 1,171 divorces in Switzerland; the population is only 2,846,102

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is highly concentrated, and the most economical blood purifier that can be used.

Palatka, Florida, has a family of seven brothers, the shortest of whom measures six feet.

The total mileage of the Grand Trunk Railway and its affiliated lines is now about 4,000 miles.

For cramps, pain in the stomach, bowel complaint or chills, use Perry Davis' pain killer. See adv. in another column.

An Indian being asked not to paint his face said, "Indian heap like white woman. Stop white woman, Indian stop."

Marwood, the hangman, received $75 for every woman he assisted out of life, and $50 only for the performance of the same office in the case of the other sex.

A Southern gentleman has trained a pair of pet snakes to catch mice. His premises are free from mice, and the snakes are family pets, taking food from the hand fearlessly.

An unusually stout lady who landed at New York the other day was unrolled by the Customs inspectress, Uncle Sam being enriched by the process to the extent of sixty yards of fine silk.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

An English boarding school master has been made to pay compensation to the amount of $75 to a boy one of whose fingers he badly injured with a hazel stick. The pupil has been absent for one day on account of sickness.

David Main, a noted dwarf, died in Scotland on the 5th ult., at the age of 58 years. Although 3 feet 4 inches in height, he weighed only 40 pounds. He always had a dread of showmen, and never ventured far from home on that account.

One of the most notable visitors at a fashionable watering place this season was a bride, who was accompanied in her walks on the hotel piazza by a black-and-tan dog that wore two-thousand-dollar diamond rings in its precious ears.

"Juno," the brave retriever which accompanied the English troops in the assault on Tel-el-Kebir and valiantly fought Egyptian after Egyptian, died in Egypt the other day of cholera, two days after her master, Corporal Bull, died of the same disease.

"When Greece her knees—Greece her knees—Greece her knees," stammered an embarrassed schoolboy, forgetting the next line of his recitation. "There is no occasion to grease anybody's knees," shouted his teacher. "Go and study your piece."

I CERTIFY that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in Camp Sussex this year, by the application of Minard's Liniment.

C. CREWD-READ, Lieut.-Col.

St. John, 13th November, 1882.

The coloured people of Georgia claim that they pay taxes on property valued at $10,000,000 and have a coloured majority in sixty counties. This is not such a bad showing for a people who for generations have been bought and sold in the market with cotton and cattle.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."

California furnishes a case of the quickest courtship probably on record. A wealthy widow of San Francisco and a well-known hotel-keeper of Oakland met for the first time a few days ago, and in exactly fifteen minutes after the meeting they were engaged to be married. The marriage was solemnized the next day, to the unbounded surprise of their friends.

There is no romance about Cuban slavery. A girl who made her escape from bondage says she was branded on the back like cattle, and was hitched to a plough with two other slaves and made to plough a field, one of the three having a bit in her mouth, all of them being whipped along as though they were horses. By way of exercise she was whipped three times a day.

Jim Smith, who was released from the Tennessee State Prison the other day, is a master mechanic and tool-maker, who can earn $4 a day. He worked in the machine shop 2.836 days, and his good behaviour cut two years and eleven months off his term of ten years for robbery on the highway. Deducting the cost of his support, estimated at 18 cents a day, he earned $10,746.94 net for the State.

Sydney, Australia, it is asserted, in a month or two will be one of the strongest naval stations in the world. Twenty-five ton and thirty-one ton guns frown down on the lovely harbour from every available point, and in the forts are a body of regular artillery four hundred strong, recruited in Australia, and paid for by the Colony, but in discipline, drill and appearance undistinguishable from the stalwart gunners of the English army.

Lives of great men all remind us: Jay Gould was a patent rat-catcher. Dr. Norvin Green was an itinerant doctor. James G Blaine was a country schoolmaster. Henry Villard was an unsuccessful newspaper correspondent. Henry Keep was born in a poorhouse. General Sherman was once retired from active service as a lunatic. William H. Vanderbilt was an unsuccessful farmer. And John Roach admits he was once a tramp.

They tell a story in Silverton of a miner who was unsuccessful in prospecting, and sat down in the region of his claim on Sunday morning to read the Bible. He was reading in the Gospel of Matthew, when suddenly a fragment of rock, shining with gold, fell from a ledge just above his head and rested on the words: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find." Up jumped the miner, searched for the lead, located his claim, and is now a bonanza king.

The Crown Prince of Austria is a fervent sportsman, and favours equally all kinds of sport. Some idea of his achievements may be gathered from the following return of the quantity of game that fell to his gun in the season of 1882-1883. He killed eighty-nine stags, fifty bucks, five does, seventy-nine hares, four hundred and sixty-seven rabbits, four hundred and forty-four pheasants, three hundred and seventy-three partridges, six snipe, one wild duck, one fox, and one otter.

A touching story of a mother's devotion comes from Belgium. A few days ago the wife of a gateman on the line between Sottegem and Alost was attending to her husband's duty, when her little boy strayed in front of a fast train. Without a moment's hesitation the mother sprang across the rails, and seizing her child tossed it on to the bank the very second before she was caught by the locomotive and killed. It is well to know that this brave woman did not die in vain; the child escaped with a few bruises.

A Nebraska thief devotes his time entirely to the larceny of hogs, and with great success. He goes forth by night armed with a long stick, to which a sponge is fastened, and a bottle of chloroform. The porcine victim is lulled to rest by the anæsthetic and then borne silently away. The other night one of the slumberings hogs rolled out of the thief's waggon. A kind-hearted farmer who came along the road assisted the thief to load up again, amid profuse thanks. When the farmer reached home he discovered the pig was from his own sty.

The stern parent does not usually figure as one of the actors in an elopement, except in the time-honoured character of arriving just after the clergyman has pronounced the blessing, and just in time to utter the regulation anathema. But in Louisville, Ky., the other day a young couple had made all their arrangements to elope on a certain night; and the father of the girl getting wind of it, instead of acting in the usual inconsequential way, dragged the trembling lovers at two o'clock in the morning before a justice of the peace to be married, and officiated himself as master of ceremonies. He said that he would have no eloping in his household.

A FACT which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element to success; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance, and this in most cases is greater out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business, which the lower price gives rise to. It was on this principle that Messrs. Tuckett & Son acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, and to this principle they have ever since adhered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canada are smoking the best tobacco which can be produced; at a cheaper price than any other people can buy a similar article.

DEVER BROS.

Spring Importations!

NEW DRESS GOODS,

In all the leading styles.

NEW CLOTHS,

In Scotch, Canadian and West of England.

NEW CARPETS,

In Brussels, Tapestry, Wools, Dutch and Hemp.

New Lace Curtains and Lambrequins New Prints, Sateens, and Ginghams, Lace Ties, Collars, and Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Novelties in great variety.

All Departments Complete.

DEVER BROTHERS.

May 9, 1883.

JUST RECEIVED:

500 lbs. Brandon's Pure

PARIS GREEN.

1 Gross

Warner's Kidney Cure!

8 Gross

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT.

Wholesale and Retail.

Davis, Staples & Co.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

75cts. UNLAUNDRIED. $1.00

The best value in the city. Our UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS at 75cts. and $1.00 each. Linen fronts and Cuffs. Sizes from 13 1-2 to 17 inch.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Gents' Furnishers, and Custom Shirt Makers.

Fredericton, June 27, 1883.

FAILING!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood, purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine will cure Dispepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Intermittent Feyers, General Debility, etc.

BURTON, SUN. CO., July 17, 1883

GEO. H. DAVIS:

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing, and was growing weaker every day. I tried Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite and am getting stronger.

Yours,

JOSEPH MCCAWLEY

Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is a simple preparation of Iron and Quinine that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Ask for Davis' and take no other. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by

GEO. H. DAVIS',

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.,

Fredericton, Aug. 15

1883. MAY 1883.

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S

STOCK OF

GENERAL

DRY GOODS

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Is full in every Department, with the

NEWEST

AND

MOST FASHIONABLE

goods, which we are prepared to sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Agent for the celebrated Bazaar Patterns. Also Gibbert's Lane Dye Works, St. John.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Opposite Normal School.

May 9, 1883.

1883 MAY 1883

Tennant, Davies & Co's

IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF

DRY GOODS,

FROM THE

ENGLISH, FRENCH, CANADIAN

AND

American Markets.

ARE NOW COMPLETE.

Every Department is replete with the latest and most desireable goods, and are marked at prices which cannot fail to satisfy the closest buyer.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED. ☜

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

Directly Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May, 2, 1883